ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT,

HINDU AND BUDDHIST MONUMENTS,

NORTHERN CIRCLE,

FOR THE

Year ending 31st March 1917.

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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT.

PART I.

DEPARTMENTAL NOTES.

Touring.

1. Mr. H. Hargreaves continued to hold charge of the Office of Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, up to the 7th December 1916, when he was permitted to join the Indian Army Reserve of Officers. He was on privilege leave from 17th April to 16th May 1916, and during this period Mr. Y. R. Gupte, the Assistant Surveyor, was in charge of the office, while the clerk, Lala Munshi Ram Beri, held charge of the office from the 8th December 1916 to the afternoon of the 12th February 1917, when I was appointed Superintendent Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, substantively *pro tempore*. I continued to hold charge of the office up to the end of the year under review.

Out of the 251 days that Mr. Hargreaves was in charge of the office, he spent 120 days on tour including his recess at Simla. The remaining 131 days were spent by him at the headquarters on the usual office work and the cataloguing of the Gandhara sculptures in the Central Museum at Lahore. Mr. Hargreaves' recess at Simla was devoted to the preparation of his Annual Progress Report for the year 1915-16, of his contributions for the Annual Reports, Parts I and II, of the Director-General of Archæology in India, Conservation Notes on the monuments of the Jhansi District and the usual office routine. The latter half of the month of May and the first half of June were occupied with the inspection of monuments in the Rawalpindi and Kangra Districts.

Out of the 48 days of the year for which I held charge of the office, I spent 20 days on tour and the rest at the headquarters to familiarize myself with the office records, etc. A useful piece of work commenced during my stay at Lahore was the sorting and classifying of the numerous estampages of inscriptions that have been prepared since the formation of this office. Most of these inscriptions have already been published, but a continued list of them is very desirable. It is also intended to exhibit a set of these estampages in the Lahore Museum for the convenience of students and general public. I inspected the ancient site near Harappa in the Montgomery District on 20th-22nd February 1917 and Sunet near Ludhiana on 27th February 1917. The latter half of March was devoted to the conservation of the Buddhist ruins of Sarnath, in the Benares District. On my way back to Lahore, I paid a flying visit to Muttra where I inspected the trial excavations carried out by Rai Bahadur Pandit Radha Krishna, the Honorary Curator of the Muttra Museum, and the numerous sculptures and other antiquities discovered during those operations. A brief account of these excavations is inserted in Part II of this report.

Assistant Surveyor.

The Assistant Surveyor, Mr. Y. R. Gupte, inspected a number of monuments in the districts of Benares, Shahjahanpur, Sultanpur and Meerut. Pandit Janardan Bhatt, M.A., who succeeded Mr. Gupte as Assistant Surveyor in October 1916, was deputed to receive training in scientific methods of excavation, etc., at the Director-General's explorations at Taxila and returned to Lahore on the 18th February.

Preservation of Hindu and Buddhist Monuments.

2. During the year under report the expenditure on the conservation of Hindu and Buddhist Monuments in the Punjab amounted to Rs. 3,088 8-2 and to Rs. 5,522-7-3 in the United Provinces. Out of the sum expended in the Punjab, Rs 1,022-8-0 were devoted to annual repairs of a petty nature and the remainder to special works of conservation at the

Manikyala Tope in the Rawalpindi District, the Kangra Fort and the Baijnath temple at Baijnath in the Kangra District. In the United Provinces, the annual repairs to Hindu and Buddhist Monuments cost Rs. 1,575-10-0. The balance of Rs. 6,946-13-3 was spent on special repairs to the temple of Sitaramji at Soron in the Etah District, the brick temple of Tinduli in the Fatehpur District, the brick temple at Bhitargaon in the Cawnpur District, and at the Dwarahat monuments in the Almora District. Special repairs were also carried out at the Buddhist ruins of Sarnath near Benares. Further particulars of these works will be found in Part II of this report.

It is gratifying to observe that Mr. Hargreaves' recommendation that the officers of the Public Works Department should be requested to supply this office with annual reports on the condition of the Hindu and Buddhist Monuments in their respective jurisdictions has already met with the approval of the Government of the United Provinces, and such reports have been received from almost all the officers of the Public Works Department in those provinces. From the report furnished by the Executive Engineer, Bareilly Division, it appears that the remains of the ancient fort at Ramnagar continue to be despoiled for building materials. It is hoped that this will be stopped. The Executive Engineer, Jhansi Division, states that the ancient temple at the village of Makarbai in the Hamirpur District, with carved door-jambs and lintels, is generally in good order, and that the Collector has been requested to warn the people living in the neighbourhood against defiling the structure. This officer also inspected other monuments in that district including the four Chandella temples of Akona, Tahsil Kulpahar, and arranged for simple repairs out of the allotment for annual repairs. Among the monuments inspected by the Executive Engineer, Cawnpur Division, the temple of Bilharia Nath in the Banda District and that of Chand Maheswari are of interest. The latter temple according to Mr. H. V. S. Dillon, was probably built in Samvat 1466, *i.e.*, A. D. 1409. I will try to inspect such of these monuments as lie on or near my way on tour during the next winter.

Protection of Ancient Monuments under Act VII of 1904.

3. During the year under review, six monuments were declared "protected" under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, namely, two in the Punjab and four in the United Provinces. The monuments protected in the Punjab are the rock-inscriptions at Kanyara and Pathiar in the Kangra District, while those brought under protection in the United Provinces are (1) Kotwali Chabutra, (2) Group of Balesvar temples and land adjoining them enclosed by stone walls, (3) Naula or covered spring attached to the Baleswar temples at Champawat in the Almora District and (4) double shrine (Hindu and Muhammadan) of Kabir Shah at Maghar, District Basti. In addition to these, proposals for the protection of about 35 monuments in the Jhansi District were submitted to Government. In the year under report, the Collector of Benares kindly informed me that the stump of the Asoka pillar *in situ* at Sarnath had been disfigured by some body. During my stay at Sarnath the pillar was thoroughly washed with soap and water and grease spots removed. The question of effective preservation of this monument from inclement weather and disfigurement at the hands of unscrupulous visitors is receiving consideration.

Epigraphy.

4. The year under review was fruitful in epigraphical records, as I was able to copy as many as forty-two new inscriptions. Twenty-five of these are preserved in the Archæological Museum at Muttra, having been excavated by the Honorary Curator in the summer of 1915 or acquired by purchase during the past few years, while thirteen were copied from the pillar at Kosam (ancient Kausambi). Some of the epigraphs found in Muttra are of considerable iconographical interest. A few of them are dated in the Kushana era, while two others supply the names of two monuments of ancient Mathura, the sites of which have not yet been ascertained. Lastly, I should mention three other inscriptions which give the names of the images on which they are carved. The inscriptions copied from the Kosam pillar are mostly

memorials of visits of pilgrims or other persons. Further particulars of these inscriptions are given in Part II.

Treasure Trove.

5. Only one case of treasure trove was reported during the year under review. The find consisted of five copper celts which were found by a cultivator while ploughing his land at village Dhaka, Thana Tilhar, District Shahjahanpur. The celts were acquired by Government, at the instance of this office, and deposited in the Provincial Museum at Lucknow.

Museums.

6. *Lahore.*—The antiquities added to the Museum collections during the past year include a number of coins which were purchased on the recommendation of Mr. R. B. Whitehead, I.C.S., and three terra-cotta Buddhist figures, namely, two of Tara and one of Amitayus. These figures originate from Indian Tibet and were presented to the Museum, at the request of Mr. Hargreaves, by Dr. J. Ph. Vogel. A list of all these antiquities is published in the annual report on the working of the Museum.

Muttra.—In the year 1915-16, Rai Bahadur Pandit Radha Krishna had discovered over six hundred antiquities in the course of his trial excavations and deposited them in the Museum. An account of these operations is inserted in Part II of this report. During the past year no excavations were carried out; even so, the Honorary Curator succeeded in securing for the Museum as many as sixty-one sculptures of different periods. Some of these are of considerable iconographical value while others bear inscriptions of equal interest. It must be observed here that most of these antiquities were acquired by Rai Bahadur Pandit Radha Krishna at his own expense and presented to the Museum.

It gives me great pleasure to place on record my very cordial appreciation of the inestimable services being rendered in the cause of archæological investigation by Rai Bahadur Pandit Radha Krishna, at the sacrifice of much personal convenience and valuable time. His duties as Honorary Curator have recently considerably increased. During the past year he attended the Museum on two hundred and twelve days and spent fifty-seven more days in the search of antiquities. Recently he has given further practical proof of his disinterested devotion to Archæology by a generous donation of Rs. 2,000 from his private purse. This sum, with the consent of the United Provinces Government and of the Director-General of Archæology in India, has been reserved for the continuance of the trial excavations at the ancient sites of Muttra carried out by him for the Director-General of Archæology with such admirable success Pandit Radha Krishna records his deep indebtedness for valuable help received from G. R. Dampier, Esquire, I.C.S., District Magistrate, F. W. W. Baynes, Esquire, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate, and N. C. Mehta, Esquire, I.C.S., Assistant Collector. During the year under review, a temporary shed was erected behind the present museum, the cost of which was defrayed from provincial funds. The shed has, however, provided accommodation only for a part of the new acquisitions and the rest remain without a shelter. The necessity of a supplementary catalogue of the additions made to the museum collections since the publication of Dr. Vogel's Catalogue in 1912 is already being felt.

Pandit Radha Krishna records his acknowledgment of valuable assistance received by him from the Honorary Assistant Curator Munshi Ram Prasad, B.A., District Inspector of Schools, Muttra, and regrets his transfer to the Etah District. The second Honorary Assistant Curator Pandit Ram Chandra was arranging to undertake an examination of the collections of Sanskrit manuscripts in the possession of private persons of the Muttra District, but his ill-health did not permit him to start the work. Pandit Radha Krishna recommends an increase of Rs. 5 in the pay of Chaube Durga Prasad, the Museum Librarian. In view of the very responsible duties of this subordinate, I think the increase proposed is fully deserved and I submit the proposal for favourable consideration. I also beg to support Pandit Radha Krishna's proposal that a female attendant on Rs. 18 per month including

ekka hire should be appointed to show *pardah-nashin* visitors round the Museum, and to guard the relics from injury by children who frequently accompany them. The proposal is a very reasonable one, especially because many valuable antiquities are, for want of glass cases, exhibited on open shelves and tables.

Sarnath.—Thirty-six minor antiquities, consisting mostly of stone sculptures, came to light during the clearance operations carried out by me among the Buddhist ruins of Sarnath, and were deposited in the Museum. A list of these antiquities is inserted in Part II of this report. During the past year I prepared a revised and enlarged edition of *the Guide to the Buddhist Ruins of Sarnath* which is in the press now and will soon be available for sale. The section of the *Guide* dealing with the Museum has been improved by the incorporation of brief descriptions of the principal relics preserved in it, and will supply, for the present at any rate, the want of a separate hand-book to the Museum. There is a considerable demand for a vernacular translation of the *Guide Book* and arrangements will be made to provide one.

Lucknow.- During the year under report, the Lucknow Museum received a number of interesting antiquities. Noteworthy among these are: (1) A stone image of Vishnu in late mediæval style, found in village Seor, District Sultanpur, and acquired by Government on the recommendation of this office; (2) a seated Jina; (3) an inscribed image of Rishabhanatha from Laharpur in the Sitapur District; and (4) an image of Surya presented by His Highness the Maharaja of Balrampur. Other objects acquired for the Museum were a few brass images from Nepal, five copper celts referred to above under Treasure Trove, and an autograph letter from Lord Dalhousie to the Commander-in-Chief, which was presented to the Museum by the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Thompson, I.C.S., through the Hon'ble Mr. R. Burn, C.S.I., I.C.S.

The United Provinces Historical Society laid the Museum under a great obligation by presenting to it a collection of terra-cotta sealings and toys and ornamental bricks. These valuable relics were excavated on behalf of the Society by Pandit Hirananda Shastri, M.A., M.O.L., at Sankisa (ancient Sankasya) in the Farrukhabad District. An account of these operations will be published in the Journal of the United Provinces Historical Society.

The acquisitions to the coin cabinet of the Museum consist of 377 coins, of which 10 are gold, 286 silver and 81 copper. "The most important accession," as Mr. K. N. Dikshit, M.A., the Curator of the Museum, informs me, "was the unique gold coin of the Emperor Chandragupta II, couch type. Among other rare and unpublished specimens acquired during the year, a silver coin of Aurangzeb, the earliest from Bareli Mint, another of the Bengal king Ghiyath-ud-din 'Azam Shah, and a copper piece of the Delhi Sultan Firoz III of 759 A. H. deserve notice." The compilation of the *Catalogue of the Mughal Coins* in the Museum was completed during the year under review, though it could not be sent to the press for publication, and considerable progress was made in the labelling of the epigraphical exhibits.

The class in Archæology started at the Museum in 1913 was continued during the past year, the average attendance being five to six.

Publications.

7. During the year under report the following publications were prepared :—

(1) The Annual Report of the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, for the year 1915-16, by Mr. Hargreaves.

(2) An illustrated article on the rock-cut temples of Masrur in the Kangra District for the Annual Report, Part II, of the Director-General of Archæology in India, by Mr. Hargreaves.

(3) An article on six inscribed copper-plates of Chandradeva of Kanauj for the *Epigraphia Indica*, by myself.

(4) An illustrated article on the pre-Muhammadan monuments of Kashmir for the Annual Report, Part II, of the Director-General of Archæology, by myself.

(5) Revised edition of the *Guide to the Buddhist ruins at Sarnath*, by myself.

Personnel.

8. Mr. Y. R. Gupte, B.A., continued to act as Assistant Surveyor up to the 10th August 1916, when, of his own accord, he reverted to his substantive post in the Registration Department of Bombay. I had no opportunity of judging his work, but that Mr. Hargreaves appreciated his services highly is evident from his remarks about him in his Annual Progress Report. Pandit Janardan Bhatt, who was appointed Assistant Surveyor, is a distinguished Master of Arts of the Allahabad University and a good Sanskrit scholar. During the time he has been with me, he has been chiefly engaged in studying books on ancient art, architecture and epigraphy. The clerk, Lala Munshi Ram Beri, officiated as Assistant Surveyor from the 11th August to the 8th October 1916 and held charge of the office of the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, from the 8th December 1916 to the 12th February 1917 in addition to his own duties. He is an efficient clerk and accountant and a diligent worker. M. Ghulam Muhammad, the head-draftsman, officiated as head-draftsman in the office of the Director-General of Archæology in India from the 20th September to the 19th December 1916. He remained attached to the office of the Director-General of Archæology until the 26th February 1917 and prepared several drawings of his excavations at Taxila. Sir John Marshall was very much pleased with his services. In this office M. Ghulam Muhammad and Babu Bhura Mal, the second draftsman, prepared six new drawings, Nos. 362—367, completed four others (numbers 334, 359-60, 365) in ink and made two tracings. Babu Bhura Mal also assisted M. Ghulam Nabi, the photographer, in bringing the photographic work of the office up to date. All members of the staff worked to my entire satisfaction. The total expenditure on salaries, travelling allowance and office contingencies during the year was Rs. 14,427-13-11 against the budgetted grant of Rs. 18,224. The office continued to be accommodated in the same Government building as in the previous year. During the year this office realized Rs. 122-4-0 from the sale of estampages of inscriptions and photographs, etc. The sum was deposited in the Government treasury.

Programme for 1917-18.

9. The first half of April 1917 will be devoted to the inspection of the ancient site at Kosam (Kosambi) in the Allahabad District and the excavations to be carried out at Muttra by Rai Bahadur Pandit Radha Krishna. The rest of April and the months of May and June will be spent at the head-quarters on usual office work and the preparation of a catalogue of the reference library attached to the office. The sorting and labelling of estampages in the office will be continued and completed. The months of July to September will be given to the preparation, at the library of the Director-General of Archæology at Simla, of the Annual Progress Report, the contributions for Annual Reports, Parts I and II, of the Director-General of Archæology and other literary and routine work. During my stay at Simla, I will try to find an opportunity for the inspection of certain old temples in the hills of Simla which contain ancient inscriptions. The monuments in the Kangra District and a few other places in the Punjab including the temple at Malot will be inspected in October, while the months of November and December will be reserved for the inspection of monuments and supervision of conservation and excavation works in the Jhansi District. On my way to Jhansi, I will have to visit certain other monuments in the United Provinces. The rest of the cold weather will be devoted to conservation works at Sarnath under my supervision.

PART II.

A.—PRESERVATION OF MONUMENTS.

1. *Punjab.*—During the year under review, special repairs were effected at the great Tope at Manikyala in the Rawalpindi District, the Kangra Fort and the temple of Baijnath, at Baijnath in the Kangra District. The repairs carried out at the Manikyala Tope in the preceding year were not quite satisfactory, and had to be done over again. A revised estimate amounting to Rs 8,627 was prepared during the year under report for further repairs. The principal item in the revised estimate is the underpinning of the overhanging portion of the core of the drum, which was the real purpose of the special repairs initiated at this monument. This part of the work is bound to be somewhat difficult owing to the fact that the core of the Tope is composed of huge blocks of *kanjur* stone, and the material shall have to be especially quarried. Another item in the estimate provides for the proper drainage of the area around the stupa. A third improvement advocated, which is not included in the estimate referred to, would be the substitution of more suitable capitals on the pilasters around the drum in place of those inserted in 1891 during the repairs carried out at the instance of General Cunningham. The new caps, which will be twenty-two in number, should be of *kanjur* stone, merely blocked out in outline without any attempt being made at the copying of the decorative patterns. The old notice board declaring the stupa a " protected monument " has disappeared and should be replaced by a new one.

At the rock-temples of Masrur in the Kangra District special repairs amounting to Rs. 5,081 were completed in 1915-16. As the excavations carried out have revealed the necessity of further conservation, an additional estimate amounting to Rs. 7,758 has been framed and sanctioned. Part of this estimate will be given effect to in the year 1917-18.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 2,544 for special repairs to the Kangra Fort was also sanctioned, and urgent structural repairs were carried out to the archway and jambs of the main gateway to the fort. The cracks in the edifice were also grouted, and a new notice board declaring the fort a " protected monument " was put up. The spire of the Baijnath temple at Baijnath was strengthened against the percolation of rain-water.

2. *United Provinces.*—In the United Provinces, the Executive Engineer of the Etah District reports the execution of special repairs at the temple of Sitaramji at Soron. These repairs comprised the re-building of portions of the enclosure wall and the underpinning of other parts of the monument. This building will be inspected in the next cold weather. A portion of the façade on the south side of the spire of the brick temple at Tinduli in the Fatehpur District had collapsed during the rains and was promptly rebuilt. Some urgent repairs were carried out at the brick temple at Bhitargaon in the Cawnpur District and the Dwarahat monuments in the Almora District. A revised estimate for further repairs to the latter monuments was prepared, but its sanction has been postponed for the present.

Under the instructions of the Director-General of Archæology in India, special repairs were carried out to the Buddhist remains of Sarnath. The majority of the monuments conserved were the stupas and Chaityas in the area around the Main Shrine, which had suffered considerable damage from the effects of saltpetre and rain-water. In the repairs executed by me a small proportion of coal cinders was mixed with the mortar, for, while it gives a darkish colour to the new work, it is said also to prevent action of saltpetre. A number of small structures which had been only partially excavated in 1914-15 at the west end of the paved approach to the Main Shrine were completely exposed and repaired. For want of both time and funds, the conservation of the bigger monuments could not be taken in hand beyond a few measures that could be readily carried out. These consisted of the underpinning of the south inner wall of the south chapel of the Main Shrine, the restoration of the wooden lintel of one of the cells of Monastery III, and the re-erection of four columns of the verandah around the middle open court of Monastery IV, which were

lying flat on the floor. The columns rest on slabs of stone 1′ 8″ square and about 6″ thick. The brick parapet wall which connected these and the other columns in the excavated part of the monastery was also rebuilt to its original height. The walls of the cells in the eastern row of the monastery were repaired. The whole site was cleared of brick-bats and other *débris* with which it was strewn, and the ground levelled and tidied up wherever it appeared necessary. But further repairs on a somewhat extensive scale are needed by the monuments at Sarnath, and I expect to discuss the subject with the Director-General of Archæology before they can be undertaken. The walls of the Main Shrine have been considerably damaged by the action of rain-water and some portions of them will have to be taken down and re-built. Repairs of a similar nature will have to be carried out to Monastery III. The exposed portions of Monastery II have suffered from the absence of an outlet for rain-water, which is now wholly absorbed in the soil. Arrangements for drainage of water are also required in other parts of the site. I am of opinion that the *débris* with which the courtyard of Monastery I is now hidden, should be cleared away, and the walls and stairways repaired.

(*b*) EXPLORATION.

1.—Punjab.

Sunet, District Ludhiana.—The ancient ruins of Sunet in the Ludhiana District are frequently visited by collectors of ancient coins and other antiquities which are brought to light in large numbers by rain-water every year. A small collection of inscribed terra-cotta sealings from this site was described by Dr. Hoernle in the Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for the year 1884. Some fifty other objects of this kind were noticed by Pandit Hirananda Sastri, M.A., M.O.L., in the Annual Progress Report of this circle for the year ending 31st March 1908, while a few other specimens were collected at my own visit in February last. No excavations have so far been carried out at this site, but, when they are, they are sure to disclose monuments of considerable interest. Nothing is known about the past history of the site, but some of the terra-cotta sealings found here show that in the Kushana and Gupta periods the site must have been adorned with important Brahmanical religious edifices. One of these was dedicated to Sankara and Narayana together, while two other sealings would appear to have belonged to separate temples of the same deities called in the inscriptions Sthanu, *i.e.*, Siva and Bhagavat or Vishnu. It is not impossible that parts of these buildings still lie buried in these mounds. A part of the site was acquired by the Railway Department, but is stated to have been recently handed back to the owners.

Harappa, District Montgomery.—The ancient remains of Harappa in the Montgomery District are one of the most ancient and extensive city sites in the Punjab, but unfortunately they continue to be used as a quarry for building materials up till now. I hope to shortly approach the Government with a proposal for declaring these ruins as a protected monument in the terms of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act. For this purpose a site plan of the mounds is being prepared and will be submitted with my proposal. It should be observed here that this ancient city must have originally extended far beyond the limits of the mounds that now survive on the site, for I was able to trace foundations of ancient buildings for considerable distances all round the place. The principal interest of these remains centres in the fact that they have yielded about half a dozen miniature tablets bearing inscriptions in an unknown script which has not yet been deciphered. Systematic explorations may yield more records in these characters and may thus provide a clue to their true nature and the interpretation of these curious epigraphs.

2. United Provinces.

Muttra.—The experimental diggings carried out at some of the ancient sites near Mathura by Rai Bahadur Pandit Radha Krishna in 1915 were noticed very briefly in the Annual Report, Part I, of the Director-General of Archæology in India and the Annual Progress Report of this office for the year 1915-16. A detailed examination of the results accomplished was only made during the last year. The sites excavated by Pandit Radha Krishna were the

Kankali Tila, the Pali Khera, the Ghosna Khera and a few others. The cost of the operations was Rs. 1,572-14-3. Pandit Radha Krishna discovered also a number of objects in the ancient wells in and around Mathura and in the bed of the Jumna River. A special illustrated article on these excavations will be contributed to the Annual Report, Part II, of the Director-General of Archæology in due course.

These diggings, like those of 1910-11 and 1911-12, an account of which was published in the Annual Report, Part II, of the Director-General of Archæology for the year 1911-12, were mostly trial excavations undertaken with the object of ascertaining which of the ancient sites of Mathura will deserve more systematic excavations. It should also be stated at the outset, that though structural remains disclosed were not extensive, the diggings revealed considerable iconographical and other material. The total number of minor antiquities found exceeded six hundred and about half-a-dozen of the sculptures are inscribed. The excavations also yielded forty-two copper coins, mostly of the Kushana kings.

The ancient site of Pali Khera, situated about 2 miles to the south-west of the city of Mathura on the road to Sonkh is well known for the second Bacchanalian sculpture now preserved in the local museum, which was discovered on this site by Mr. Growse in 1873-74. The part of the site excavated by Pandit Radha Krishna revealed some walls composed of bricks measuring $15\frac{1}{2}'' \times 9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$, and, not far from them, a large-sized circular bowl in good preservation. The bowl is 1′ 11″ high, its outer diameter being 2′ 1″, and is cut entire out of a single block of red sandstone. Its exterior surface is adorned with three bands of ornament. The base for two inches or so is rough, thus showing that the bowl was originally fitted upon a pedestal of some sort. The upper rim of the vessel contains an inscription of one line in Brahmi characters of the Kushana period. Unfortunately, the greater part of the epigraph is effaced. I read the decipherable portion as *Samghiyanam parigaha* which means "for the acceptance of the followers of the Church."

The loss of the rest of the inscription is much to be regretted as it might have thrown light on the purpose for which the bowl was dedicated. In a letter to Sir John Marshall, Dr. J. Ph. Vogel suggests that the bowl might be a representation of the alms-bowl (*patra*) of the Buddha and the idea is very plausible. The pedestal on which the bowl originally rested has not yet been recovered, though further exploration of the mound may yet bring it to light. In this connection it is interesting to observe that the two Bacchanalian sculptures discovered at Mathura are believed to have been pedestals, and it is possible to conceive that the pedestal of the bowl being described might have been of the same type. It should be noted that the bowl would not fit on either of the Bacchanalian sculptures referred to, as the sockets at their top are too small to receive it. The bowl is of considerable interest as no other representations of the alms-bowl of the Buddha have yet been noticed anywhere, unless it is the case that the large bowl with a Persian inscription now preserved in a Muhammadan shrine in old Kandahara is the very one which Fa-Hian saw at Peshawar (Purushapura).

Another interesting object found in this mound is a headless inscribed seated image of a Bodhisattva (height 2′ 4″). The right hand of the deity was raised in the attitude of granting security while the left hand rests on the left thigh. On both sides of the Bodhisattva are attendants whose heads are now lost. The relief on front of the base shows the *Dharma-chakra* on the *triratna* symbol below which is a lotus rosette. The upper and lower rims of the base contain an inscription of two lines in Brahmi characters of the Kushana period. I read the inscription as follows:—

1·1. [*Maharajasa de*] *vaputrasa Huvishkasya sam 30 9 ha (he) 3 di 5 etasyam purvayam bhikhuniye Pushaha* [*thi*] *niye sa—*

1·2. *bhikhuniye Buddhadevaye bodhisatvo pratithapito saha mata-pitihi* sarva-satva-hita-sukh·*[*aye**].

It means "(in the reign) of the Maharaja Huvishka, on the 5th day of the third month of the winter in the year 39, on this date as specified above,

(this) Bodhisattva was set up by a nun named Pushahathini, together with the nun Buddhadeva, together with her parents, for the welfare and happiness of all sentient beings."

This sculpture is one of a few Bodhisattva images, which in inscriptions carved upon them are designated as Bodhisattvas. We may also infer that the mound in which the statue has been found marks the site of some building erected by Huvishka, and that the bowl mentioned above may have belonged to the same structure.

Among the antiquities unearthed at the Kankali or Jain Tila, two sculptures deserve special notice. One of them is a bust (height 2′ 5″) of a Jina or Tirthankara of the Kushana period (photo. 2046). The other is a headless seated inscribed statue (height 2′) of a Buddha or a Bodhisattva. Both hands and head of the deity are lost. There is no relief on the base, its place being taken by an inscription of two lines in Brahmi characters of the Kushana period. The epigraph is much defaced, but enough of it remains to show that the image was the gift of the wife (*kutubiniye*) of a certain trader (*sarthavaha*). The name of the king and the date cannot be made out with certainty.

The site known as Gopal Khera yielded a number of sculptures, some of which cannot yet been interpreted with certainty. One of these sculptures, which is a railing post and is carved with what seems to be a Jataka scene, was reproduced in the Annual Report, Part I, of the Director-General of Archæology for the year 1915-16. Among the rest we may notice a curious statuette (height 1′ 2″; photo. 2051) representing a male (presumably a *yaksha*) standing in complete nudity, and holding a mace in his right hand and a vase in his left. Another statuette (height 11″; photo. 2056) probably represents Kuvera. He is standing holding a purse in his left hand. The object in his right hand is uncertain and the staff in his left arm has not yet been noticed in other images of this deity. A short inscription on a brick-bat found on this site, which reads *Vasagu* [*ta*], dates from *c.* 100 B. C.

Among the antiquities found in some of the ancient wells in the neighbourhood of Mathura, only a few are deserving of notice. One of these (height 8″; photo. 2060) which was found in the Mansawala well at Pali Khera represents the god *Surya* seated with an attendant shooting down arrows of light on either side of him. *Surya* has only two arms and the objects in his hands must be flowers. The sculpture dates from the mediæval period. Another image (height 8¼″) of a different type, which presumably also depicts the same deity (photo. 2079), came to light in the Raniwala well at Pali Khera. The deity is seated in European fashion. He holds a staff in his left hand and a flower in his right. To his proper right stands a badly shaped nude male with a halo round his head. His abdomen is large, and his legs short and ugly reminding us of the epithet *anuru* of *Aruna*, the charioteer of the Sun.

In addition to the antiquities excavated at the several ancient sites of Mathura, 157 pieces were reclaimed from the bed of the Jumna River. None of these are anterior to the mediæval period. Most of them show Brahmanical deities, and it is interesting to notice among them representations of Krishna raising the Govardhana hill. Another piece depicts the baby Krishna sucking the breast of his mother, while a third piece that deserves special mention is a standing figure of the goat-headed god *Prajapati*.

The sculptures secured by the Honorary Curator during the year 1916-17 include a few inscribed ones. One of these is a fragment (height 9″) of the pedestal of a Jaina sculpture of the Kushana period. The existing portion of the epigraph records that the image (*pratima*) was erected by a house-wife (*kutumbini*) in a *chaitya* of the *Arahats*. Another piece (height 1′ 2″) of the same period represents Kuvera without head and feet, which according to a short inscription carved to its proper right was the gift of a certain Arya Hushammi.

At my visit to Mathura, I examined a number of other sculptures which were added to the Museum after the publication of the Catalogue of the Museum by Dr. Vogel and have not been anywhere described. A list of the inscriptions engraved on some of them is given under Appendix A. Here I only notice a few of those sculptures which are of exceptional interest :— (1) One of these inscriptions is carved on a lintel architrave, 8′-5″ in length. The epigraph consisted originally of thirteen or fourteen lines, but the first few lines are totally defaced. The existing portion of the inscription is also rendered imperfect by the circumstance that the latter parts of the lines are missing. I am of opinion that the inscription was carved on two separate beams set side by side, the other one of which may yet be found. The purport of the inscription, as far as it is ascertainable from the extant portion, was to record the dedication of a *torana*. A certain *Bhagavat* is also mentioned, but his name is missing. The first lines might have contained the date and name of the king. The lintel was found by Rai Bahadur Pandit Radha Krishna in a well in the Muttra Cantonments. Only three other fragmentary *torana* lintels have so far been found at Mathura. (2) Inscribed slab (2′ 11″ ×11″) without any workmanship. The epigraph, which is in perfect preservation, consists of three lines in Brahmi characters of the Kushana period, the language being *Prakrit*. The document states that a Bodhisattva was dedicated by somebody, whose name is not mentioned, together with parents, together with the perceptor Dharmaka, together with male pupils and with female pupils at the Siri-vihara for the acceptance of the Samitiya teachers, for the adoration of all Buddhas. As far as I am aware, the name of Siri-vihara has not been noticed in any other inscription, and as the slab has been found in a well named the Gaughat well, it does not supply any clue as to the site of that monastery. (3) figure (height 1′ 9″) of a Tirthankara, which in the inscription cut on its base is described as an image of Rishabha. The Jina is standing naked. He has a large ornamental halo in Gupta style, and has a male attendant on either side. The inscription on the base, which runs on both sides of a figure of the wheel of the law, states that this image of Rishabha was given by two persons named Samudra and Sagara. It is interesting to note that the attendants flanking the Jina must be the donors of the image, as the name of one of them, Sagara, is actually engraved at the right lower corner of the base. The name of the other donor is either obliterated or was omitted by the sculptor. The sculpture was acquired for the Museum by Rai Bahadur Pandit Radha Krishna in December and originates from the Katra mound. (4) Inscribed pedestal (height 2′) of a statue of the Tirthankara Vardhamana. Of the Jina, who was represented as sitting in meditation, only the crossed-legs and hands remain. The base is carved with a figure of the wheel of the law placed on a platform and the throne is supported at each end by a lion standing facing. The inscription which is partly defaced consists of three lines, two on the upper rim and one on the lower. The first two lines read :

1·1. *Siddham sam* 80 4 *va* 3 *di* 25 *etasyam purvayam Damitrasya dhitu....*

1·2..... *nikaye kutubiniye Dataye danam Vadhamana-pratima pratithapita....*

" Success ! On the 25th day of the 3rd month of the rainy season in the year 84, this image of Vadhamana was the gift of Data, the daughter of Damitra (?) and wife of ....." The name of the king in whose reign the image was made is not given. The date of the epigraph falls in the reign of Vasudeva. (5) Pedestal bearing the feet of a statuette of Sakyamuni. Between the feet is an object which cannot be correctly identified though it should be noted that in the Bodhisattva statue of Friar Bala at Sarnath, a figure of a lion occurs in this position. The base of the image is carved with a figure of Buddha seated between two worshippers, while above this relief is a short inscription of a single line in Kushana Brahmi which states that this image of Sakyamuni was set up by a monk whose name is broken off.

Sarnath.—During the year under report, a grant-in-aid of Rs. 3,000 was allotted from the Imperial revenues for further excavations at this site. Owing, however, to the deputation, on military duty, of Mr. Hargreaves and want of time on my part, as I joined this office late in the year, it was not possible to utilize any portion of the grant for the purpose for which it was provided. Rupees 2,500 were re-appropriated by the Director-General of Archæology in India, while the remaining Rs. 500 were spent on the repairs to the monuments referred to above. These repairs were carried out under my personal supervision and involved a certain amount of digging in the area to the east of the Main Shrine. The antiquities revealed were a number of brick stupas and thirty-six minor objects which are noted below :—

1. Image of Buddha without head (height 2′ 6″), standing in the attitude of granting security. The hands are damaged. Gupta period. Found near the surface.

2. Image of Buddha without head (height 2′ 4″) seated in *bhumisparsa-mudra*. Under his right hand is carved a figure of the earth goddess, though the vase she held between her hands is broken away. Late Gupta or mediæval. Found at the eastern end of the paved approach to the Main Shrine, 4 below the surface.

3. Image (height 1′ 5″) of Buddha seated preaching his first sermon. The proper right upper corner of the back slab is broken off, the other corner shows an archangel with a garland. Gupta period. Found in the clearance of *débris* around the group of stupas to the south of the Main Shrine.

4. Headless standing image (height 1′ 3″) of Buddha without hands. Gupta period. Found at the same spot as No. 3.

5. Figure (height 1′ 1″) similar to No. 4. Head and feet lost. Gupta period. Found at the same spot as No. 3.

6. Fragment (height 5″) showing the crossed-legs of a figure of Buddha with feet of attendants on both sides. Gupta period. Found near the surface.

7. Fragment (height 9″) showing the breast and part of left arm of an image of Buddha preaching the first sermon Gupta period. Found at the same spot as No. 6.

8. Base (height 4″) with feet of a Buddha image. Gupta period. Found on the approach to the Main Shrine, a few feet below the surface.

9. Base (height 7¼″, excluding tenon) of an image of a Bodhisattva. Gupta period.

10. Fragment (height 4½″) showing bust and parts of arms of a Buddha figure. Gupta period.

11. Base (height 6″) with feet of a Buddha figure.

12. Fragment (height 7″) of the base of a Buddhist image, containing the Buddhist formula, *ye dharma*, etc., in the Nagari characters.

13. Left hand (length 1′ 1″) of an image of Buddha of the Gupta period, which must have been standing in the attitude of granting security. Found south of the Main Shrine.

14. Part (length 5½″) of a hand of a Buddha image, coloured red. Gupta period.

15. Head (height 4″) of a Buddha statuette. Gupta period.

16. Head (height 3½″) similar to No. 15.

17. Head (height 5″) similar to No. 15.

18. Fragment (height 2½″) showing bust and part of arms of a figure of the Bodhisattva Maitreya as evidenced by the deer-skin round his upper body. Gupta period. Found on the paved approach to the Main Shrine.

19. Fragment (height 5″) showing the crossed legs of a Bodhisattva statuette. Mediæval period.

Goddesses.

20. Fragment (height 7″) showing lower half of a figure of a goddess, seated in *lalita-mudra* on a lotus seat. Her right hand is disposed in the gift-bestowing attitude. On the base is a female worshipper. Mediæval.

21. Fragment (height 7″) showing the waist and legs of a goddess. Mediæval period.

22. Fragment (height 1′ 1″) of a figure of a goddess standing. Head, arms and feet missing. Found among the stupas south of the Main Shrine.

23. Hand (length 6″) of a goddess with the palm marked with a lotus in relief.

24. Head (height 3½″) of a goddess. The face is cut away. The hair is gathered in a round mass above the skull and bound with an ornamental fillet over the forehead. Mediæval.

25. Fragment (height 5″) showing a female devotee.

26. Fragment (height 3½″) similar to No. 25.

27. Foot (length 6″) of a goddess broken into two pieces. Found near the surface.

28. Fragment (height 3″) broken from proper right upper corner of an image, and containing a figure of Buddha in the *bhumisparsa-mudra*. Late Gupta period.

Architectural stones.

29. Fragment (height 1′ 4″) of a lintel adorned with a round niche containing a figure of Buddha in the *bhumisparsa-mudra*. Gupta period.

30. Pediment (height 1′ 3″) ornamented with a niche containing a well-executed male head. Gupta period. Found near the surface.

31. Fragment (height 8½″) with a floral ornament.

32. Pillar (height 3″) of a railing, square in section, and adorned on the front with the vase and palmettes and a medallion containing *kirtimukha*. Gupta period.

Terra-cottas.

33. Terra-cotta figurine (height 2¾″) showing a female standing holding a child in her left arm. The lower part of the figure and the hands are missing. Gupta period.

34. Terra-cotta figurine (height 3″) representing a female standing holding what seems to be a *vina* (guitar). Perhaps Saravasti. Gupta period.

35. Terra-cotta miniature stupa (height 2½″) of usual Gupta shape. In the bottom is inserted a small sealing containing the Buddhist *gatha*, *ye dharma*, etc., in five lines of very minute Nagri characters.

36. Stone pedestal (height 8 inches) of Buddhist statue. On front of base an inscription of three lines in Gupta characters. The first two lines are entirely defaced with the exception of a word or two. The 3rd line reads *pratimam Sugatasya karayitva yad-anen-adhigatam subham tad-astu*, etc. We thus see that the image to which the pedestal belonged was one of Sugata or Buddha.

Benares.—During my stay at Sarnath I inspected two antiquities in the city of Benares. One of these is a stone monolith, 2′ 8″ high, similar to No. G 24 in the Sarnath Museum. It is standing upon a brick platform near the Central Jail and is worshipped by the people along with a few other Brahmanical images. I owe the information about its existence to Dr. A. Venis, C.I E , M.A. The monolith is sculptured on all four faces, and must have originally occupied a prominent place in some Brahmanical temple. A part of the column at the lower end is broken off, leaving three sculptured panels on each face. The upper panels on the several sides are occupied by figures of Ganapati, Surya, Siva and Parvati and Vishnu riding his vehicle Garuda. The panel below the last-mentioned deity contains a representation of the baby Krishna sucking the breast of his mother. There are a few other scenes also which seem to be connected with the story of the life of Krishna, while another relief shows Baladeva, the elder brother of Krishna, standing holding a plough in his right hand. It is interesting to observe that Baladeva's head is canopied with a three-headed snake-hood. The sculpture is assignable to the mediæval period.

The other monument noticed in Benares is a Brahmanical shrine cut out of a single block of stone. It is profusely sculptured with figures of the Hindu pantheon and had a Sanskrit inscription in early Nagari characters engraved on its back. The epigraph is entirely obliterated and only beginnings and ends of some of the lines remain. Unfortunately no date or names are preserved in the extant portion.

Kosam.—No explorations have, so far, been carried out at this interesting site. Some experimental diggings especially in the area around the pillar are very desirable. It is possible that the capital of the column will also then be recovered, and if the lower part of the shaft is well preserved, it may be possible to re-erect the pillar in its original position. At my visit to this place I got estampages made of all the inscriptions cut on the visible portion of the column. The most interesting of these records is the Nagari inscription which contains the ancient name of Kausambipuri (modern Kosam) and as it has not been edited, I subjoin a transcript of it :—

Samvat 1621 samæ masa chaitra vadi pamchami lishite Lashimanu sonara Vaisnava Ananda-suta virti Kausambipuri Lashimidasa tatha Shemakaghana Laghurai tenh ke putre Shapachhile Manigu Soni Haril Soni Chamulu Soni Ratan Soni Badile Soni ke putra 4 Ghane Vaisnava Karm Vaisnava Mana Vaisnava Anahu Vaisnava Anahu Ramadasa Lashimidas Vasamtara.

The date of the record is the 5th day of the dark fortnight of Chaitra Samvat 1621. It was engraved by the goldsmith Lashimanu Vaisnav, son of Anand, a resident of Kausambipuri. Then follows a list of persons together with the names of their sons whose visit this inscription was intended to commemorate.*

DAYA RAM SAHNI,

Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments,
Northern Circle.

* I am unable to find any evidence for General Cunningham's view that the inscription recorded the death of the head of a family of goldsmiths.

APPENDIX A.

Inscriptions copied in 1916-17.

Annual No.	Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Remarks.
1	Mathura Museum	Large-sized bowl (height 1 foot 11 inches) possibly representation of alms-bowl of Buddha.	One line mostly defaced ...	Prakrit, Brahmi of the Kushana period.	*Nil* ...	*Vide* p. 8 of this report.
2	Ditto	Headless seated image of a Bodhisattva in red sandstone,	Two lines 1 foot 9 inches and 1 foot 8 inches long.	Prakrit with admixture of Sanskrit grammatical forms, Brahmi of Kushana period.	The year 39, the 3rd month of the winter, the 5th day, reign of Huvishka.	*Vide* p. 8 of this report.
3	Ditto	Seated image (height 1 foot 5½ inches)	Two lines mostly defaced ...	Prakrit, Brahmi of Kushana period.	*Nil* ...	*Nil.*
4	Ditto	Headless seated statue in red sandstone (height 2 feet).	Two lines 2 feet 3 inches long ...	Ditto ditto	*Nil* ...	*Vide* p. 9 of this report.
5	Ditto	Brick-bat, 6 inches × 5½ inches ...	One line 4½ inches long ...	Prakrit, Brahmi of *c.* 1st Century B. C.	*Nil* ...	*Vide* p. 9 of this report.
6	Ditto	Inscribed pedestal ...	Three lines	Defaced	*Nil* ...	*Nil.*
7	Ditto	Fragment of pedestal of an image of a Tirthankara, height 9 inches.	Portions of two lines 8 inches, 7 inches long.	Prakrit, with Sanskrit grammatical forms, Brahmi of Kushana period.	*Nil* ...	*Vide* p. 9 of this report.
8	Ditto	Figure of Kuvera without head and feet, height 1 foot 2 inches.	Four lines, on proper right side of the body of the deity.	Sanskrit, Brahmi of Kushana period.	*Nil* ...	*Vide* p. 9 of this report.
9	Ditto	Figure of Kuvera seated in Indian style, height 10½ inches.	Two lines 2 inches long ...	*Nil*	*Nil* ...	Mathura Museum, Register No. 1262.
10	Ditto	Statue without head and feet, height 3 feet. Traces of inscription on back.	Portion of one line extant ...	Prakrit, Brahmi of Kushana period	*Nil* ...	Reads *Maharajasa sam* 70 (?)

11	Ditto	...	Lower portion consisting of legs and waist of a Buddha or Bodhisattva statuette which was seated cross-legged, height 7½ inches.	Two lines, 6 inches and 10½ inches long carved on the front and flank of the image.	Sanskrit, Gupta script ...	*Nil* ...	Mentions the wife of a certain Jayadasa. Mathura Museum, Register No. 1261.
12	Ditto	...	Slab	Four lines, 9 inches long ...	Kharoshthi	*Nil* ...	Found in Rawal village near Mathura on the opposite side of the river Jumna.
13	Ditto	...	Slab with figure of elephant, height 8 inches.	One line, 2½ inches long.	Ditto	*Nil* ...	Acquired in 1916-17. Mathura Museum, Register No. 1268.
14	Ditto	...	Figure (height 1 foot 9 inches) of Tirthankara Rishabha in red sandstone in excellent preservation.	Three lines, 7½ inches long ...	Sanskrit, Gupta script ...	*Nil* ...	*Vide* p. 10 of this report.
15	Ditto	...	Torana architrave, 8 feet 5 inches long.	Originally 13 or 14 lines, now portions of a few lines extant.	Prakrit, Brahmi of Kushana period.	*Nil* ...	*Vide* p. 10 of this report.
16	Ditto	...	Base of a pillar retransferred to Muttra from the Taj Gardens at Agra.	One line, about 1 foot long ...	Ditto ditto ...	*Nil* ...	Reads *Danam samgha-prakritena Dharmavarma-pramukhena.*
17	Ditto	...	Slab of stone without any kind of workmanship, measuring 2 feet 11 inches × 11 inches.	Three lines, 1 foot 2½ inches long	Ditto ditto ...	*Nil* ...	*Vide* p. 10 of this report.
18	Ditto	...	Architectural stones, height 1 foot.	One line, 15 inches long ...	Ditto ditto ...	*Nil* ...	Found in February 1916 in the Kankali Tila.
19	Ditto	...	Fragment of inscribed pedestal ...	One line, 9 inches long ...	Sanskrit-Gupta script ...	*Nil* ...	Found in January 1915 in Saltpetre godown, Bharatpur Darwaza, Mathura city.
20	Ditto	...	Inscribed pedestal, height 1 foot 2½ inches.	Two lines, 1 foot 7 inches long	Ditto ...	*Nil* ...	*Nil.*
21	Ditto	...	Pedestal with feet of an image of Sakyamuni.	One line 7½ inches long ...	Corrupt Sanskrit-Gupta characters.	*Nil* ...	*Vide* p. 10 of this report.
22	Ditto	...	Pedestal of seated statue of Tirthankara Vardhamana, height 2 feet.	Three lines, 1 foot 3½ inches and 1 foot 8 inches.	Prakrit-Brahmi of Kushana period.	The year 84, the 3rd month of rainy season the 25th day.	*Vide* p. 10 of this report.

Serial No.	Locality.	Inscribed objects.	Dimensions.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Remarks.
23	Mathura Museum	Inscribed head, height 6 inches ..	Four letters remain ...	Kushana Brahmi ...	*Nil* ...	*Nil.*
24	Ditto	Part of a round ball ...	One line, 8 inches ...	Modern ...	*Nil* ...	*Nil.*
25	Ditto	Group showing a god and a goddess seated side by side, height 1 foot 8 inches.	One line, 2½ inches long ...	Sanskrit-Nagari ...	*Nil* ...	Reads *Pathi pranamati.*
26	Sarnath	Pedestal (height 8 inches) which supported an image of Sugata or Buddha.	Three lines, 1 foot 10 inches long.	Sanskrit-Gupta characters ...	*Nil* ...	The pedestal was fixed on the south side of the paved approach to the east of the Main Shrine.
27	Benares	Brahmanical shrine in a lane near the Dasasvamedha-Ghat.	Thirteen lines, 1 foot 4 inches long, only the beginnings and ends of some of the lines remain.	Sanskrit-Nagari of *c.* 7th Century A. D.	*Nil* ...	*Vide* p. 13 of this report.
28	Do.	Temple of Visvanatha now mosque of Aurangzeb.	One line, 9 inches long ...	Modern, Nagari ...	*Nil* ...	Not decipherable.
29	Do.	Ditto ditto	...	Modern Telugu ...	*Nil* ...	Records visit of a certain South-Indian pilgrim to the temple of Visvanatha evidently before its conversion to a mosque by Aurangzeb.
30	Kosam (anc. Kausambi), District Allahabad.	Inscription near the top of the shaft of the pillar in the ancient fort.	One line, 6 inches long ...	Sanskrit-Gupta characters ...	*Nil* ...	Reads *prahara,—vide* Cunningham, *A. S. R.*, Volume I, p. 310.
31	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	One line, 1 foot long ...	Ditto ...	*Nil* ...	Not decipherable. Not noticed by Cunningham.
32	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	One line, 1 foot 2 inches long ...	Hindi-Nagari of 16th Century A. D.	Mughal King Akbar	Reads *Moghal Patisah Akbaru Patisah Gaji,—vide* Cunningham, Volume I, p. 310.
33	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Two lines, 9 inches long ...	Hindi-Modern Nagari ...	*Nil* ...	Reads *Umchavali Damodara.*
34	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Four lines, 6 inches long ...	Ditto ...	*Nil* ...	Contains names of visitors beginning with Raghurama and ending with Vaisnava.

35	Ditto	ditto ...	Ditto	ditto ...	Three lines, 11 inches, 9 inches and 4 inches long.	Ditto ...	*Nil* ...	Contains names of visitors. The epigraph begins with *Sri Ganesa* and ends with *Deva Bhairava*.
36	Ditto	ditto ...	Ditto	ditto ...	Seven lines ...	Ditto ...	*Nil* ...	Contains names of visitors beginning with Rudagodu (?) and ending with Pnisu.
37	Ditto	ditto ...	Ditto	ditto ...	One line, 4 inches long ...	Ditto ...	*Nil* ...	Reads *Kamala*.
38	Ditto	ditto ...	Ditto	ditto ...	*Nil* ...	Ditto ...	*Nil* ...	Names of visitors.
39	Ditto	ditto ...	Ditto	ditto ...	One line, 7 inches long ...	Ditto ...	*Nil* ...	Ditto.
40	Ditto	ditto ...	Ditto	ditto ...	Five lines ...	Ditto ...	*Nil* ...	Ditto.
41	Ditto	ditto ...	Ditto	ditto ...	Nineteen lines ...	Ditto ...	Samvat 1621 (A. D. 1565).	*Vide* Cunningham, *A. S. R.* Volume I, p. 310. For transcript, etc., see p. 13 of this report.
42	Mauza Radau, Tahsil Shikohabad, District Mainpuri.		Inscribed copper-plate ...		Obv. 18 lines; Rev. 3 lines, 13 inches long.	Ditto ...	*Nil* ...	Not yet deciphered.

APPENDIX B.

List of Photographs taken during the year 1916-17.

Serial No.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
2085	Full ...	Manikyala Tope showing repairs of 1915-16. From N.-E.	Manikyala ...	Rawalpindi.
2085	Do. ...	Manikyala Tope showing repairs of 1915-16. From N.-W.	Do. ...	Do.
2087	Quarter ...	Two terra-cotta sealings from Indian Tibet ...	Lahore Museum ...	Lahore.
2087a	Full ...	Relief showing conversion of Angulimala by Buddha. Gandhara.	Do. ...	Do.
2088	Do. ...	General view of rock-cut temples. From N.-E.	Masrur ...	Kangra.
2089	Do. ...	Detail of entrance to Main Shrine. From N.-E.	Do. ...	Do.
2090	Do. ...	Base of column of *mandapa* of the Main Shrine	Do. ...	Do.
2091	Do. ...	Column from the *antarala* of the Main Shrine	Do. ...	Do.
2092	Do. ...	Detail of base of left side of entrance to *mandapa* of Main Shrine.	Do. ...	Do.
2093	Do. ...	Detail of spire of Main Shrine. From N.-W. ...	Do. ...	Do.
2094	Do. ...	Detail of spire of Main Shrine. From N.-E. ...	Do. ...	Do.
2095	Do. ...	Front of three shrines east of Main Shrine. From N.-E.	Do. ...	Do.
2096	Do. ...	Two of the above shrines. From E. ...	Do. ...	Do.
2097	Do. ...	The shrines to the east of Main Shrine. From E.	Do. ...	Do.
2098	Do. ...	Threshold of the middle of the subsidiary shrines to east of Main Shrine. From N.-E.	Do. ...	Do.
2099	Do. ..	Threshold of the smaller shrine adjoining Main Shrine on east. From S.-E.	Do. ...	Do.
2100	Do. ...	Shrines cut in the south side of the rocky ridge. From S.-W.	Do. ...	Do.
2101	Do. ...	Shrine in the south-east corner of the rock ...	Do. ...	Do.
2102	Do. ...	Relief in niche in the extinct cruciform shrine to the left of the Main Shrine. From N.-E.	Do. ...	Do.
2103	Do. ...	Relief in niche in same shrine showing Karttikeya riding a peacock. From N.-E.	Do. ...	Do.
2104	Do. ...	Relief in niche in same shrine showing Indra riding the Airavata elephant. From N.-W.	Do. ...	Do.
2105	Half ...	Relief in niche in subsidiary shrine to left of Main Shrine representing three-faced Vishnu. From E.	Do. ...	Do.
2106	Do. ...	Relief in jamb of subsidiary shrine adjoining Main Shrine on east. From S.-E.	Do. ...	Do.
2107	Full ...	Relief in niche in shrine to right of portico to Main Shrine, representing Kavera (?). From N.-W.	Do. ...	Do.
2108	Do. ...	Cruciform shrine to the right of the monument. From N. N.-W.	Do. ...	Do.
2109	Do. ...	Relief in niche in the above-mentioned shrine, showing Siva seated on his bull Nandi. From S.-E.	Do. ...	Do.
2110	Do. ...	Sculptures and carved architectural stones excavated at the rock-cut temples.	Do. ...	Do.
2111	Do. ...	Sculpture representing male deity seated on *makara*: found in the débris.	Do. ...	Do.
2112	Half ...	Capital, showing Vishnu seated: found in the débris.	Do. ...	Do.

List of Photographs taken during the year 1916-17.—continued.

Serial No.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
2113	Half ...	Capital showing Siva seated found in the débris.	Masrur ...	Kangra.
2114	Do. ...	Bracket-capital showing a *deva* with his spouse and an attendant. Found in the débris.	Do. ...	Do.
2115	Do. ...	Ditto ditto Front view	Do. ...	Do.
2116	Do. ...	Ditto ditto Back view	Do. ...	Do.
2117	Do. ...	Relief showing an amorous couple. Found in the débris.	Do. ...	Do.
2118	Full ...	Asoka rock inscription ...	Kalsi ...	Dehra Dun.
2119	Do. ...	Shed over Asoka rock-inscription. From N.-E....	Do. ...	Do.
2120	Do. ...	Shed over Asoka rock-inscription. From N.-E....	Do. ...	Do.
2121	Do. ...	Pandavesvara temple. From S.-E. ...	Hastinapur ...	Meerut.
2122	Do. ...	So-called Baradari on mound adjoining Burhganga: old bed of Ganges.	Do. ...	Do.
2123	Do. ...	Last page of Jaina manuscript dated V. S. 1683...	Do. ...	Do.
2124	Do. ...	Inscribed stone image of Simhanada-Lokesvara, *c.* 11th century A. D.	Mahoba ...	Hamirpur.
2125	Half ...	Seated image of Tara with inscription, *c.* 11th century A. D.	Do. ...	Do.
2126	Full ...	Three sculptures: (1) Avalokitesvara, (2) Buddha at the moment of enlightenment (?) and (3) top of back slab of sculpture, *c.* 11th century A. D.	Do. ...	Do.
2127	Half ...	Top of back slab of sculpture, *c.* 11th century A. D.	Do. ...	Do.
2128	Do. ...	Relief showing Durga as Mahishasuramardini. Modern.	Seor ...	Sultanpur.
2129	Full ...	Image of Vishnu, late mediæval period ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
2130-39	Do. ...	Photographs of ten pages of a manuscript called *Samratsiddhanta* in the Library of the Queen's College, Benares.	Benares ...	Benares.
2140	Do. ...	Five bronze celts found in a field	Dhaka ...	Shahjahanpur.
2141	Do. ...	Image of Surya	Charanghia (Balrampur Estate).	Gonda.
2142	Do. ...	Ancient remains, where the above image (No. 2141) was found.	Ditto ...	Do.
2143	Do. ...	Relief showing installation of Vibhishana by Rama. G. 33 of *Sarnath Museum Catalogue*.	Sarnath ...	Benares.
2144	10″ × 12″ ...	Lion capital of Asoka column	Do. ...	Do.
2145	10″ × 12″ ...	*Torana* lintel of the Sunga period	Do. ...	Do.
2146-49	Half ...	Monolith representing events from the life of Krishna	Do. ...	Do.
2150	Do. ...	Dilapidated wall in Monastery III, for purpose of conservation. From S. E.	Do. ...	Do.
2151	Do. ...	Dilapidated wall in Monastery III. From E. ...	Do. ...	Do.
2152	Full ...	Stupas to south of Main Shrine conserved in 1916-17.	Do. ...	Do.
2153	Do. ...	View of eastern approach to Main Shrine, showing conservation of *stupas*, etc., carried out in 1916-17.	Do. ...	Do.

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List of Photographs taken during the year 1916-17—concluded.

Serial No.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
2154	Full ...	View of eastern approach to Main Shrine, showing conservation of *stupas* at the eastern end of the approach. From S.	Sarnath ...	Benares.
2155	Do. ...	Main building of Monastery I. From W. ...	Do. ...	Do.
2156	Do. ...	Inner view of Monastery IV, before conservation ...	Do. ...	Do.
2157	Do. ...	Inner view of Monastery IV, after conservation ...	Do. ...	Do.
2158	Do. ...	Chapel south of Main Shrine showing interior of niche. From N.	Do. ...	Do.
2159	Do. ...	Dhamekh Stupa showing repairs of the top. From S.	Do. ...	Do.
2160	Do. ...	Dhamekh Stupa showing repairs of the top. From W.	Do. ...	Do.
2161	10" × 12" ...	Dhamekh Stupa, after conservation. From N.-W.	Do. ...	Do.
2162-65	Full ...	Monolith showing events from the life of Krishna similar to G 34 of Museum Catalogue. Early mediæval period. Near Central Jail.	Benares ...	Do.
2166	Half ...	Monolithic shrine with defaced inscription. Early mediæval period. Near Dasaavamedha Ghat.	Do. ...	Do.
2167	Do. ...	Monolithic shrine with defaced inscription. Early mediæval period. Near Dasasvamedha Ghat.	Do. ...	Do.
2168	10" × 12" ...	Mosque of Aurangzeb built on the ruin of the ancient Visvanatha temple. From S.-W.	Do. ...	Do.
2169	10" × 12 ...	Ditto. Front Prayer Hall. From N.-E. ...	Do. ...	Do.
2170	Full ...	Ditto ditto From S.-W. ...	Do. ...	Do.
2171	Do. ...	Ditto ditto From N.-W. ...	Do. ...	Do.
2172	Do. ...	Image of the Sun, late mediæval period. Height 5 feet 4 inches.	Hakimpur near Bharwani (E. I. R.)	Allahabad.
2173	Do. ...	View of ancient remains	Kosam ...	Allahabad.
2174	Do. ...	Image of a Tirthankara of mediæval period ...	Do. ...	Do.
2175	Do. ...	Pillar	Do. ...	Do.
2176	Do. ...	View of bastion and rampart of the ancient fort	Do. ...	Do.
2177	Do. ...	Railing pillar presumably of the Sunga period ...	Do. ...	Do.

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